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GOVERNMENT
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CITY of EDMONTON

ALBERTA

HEALTH DEPARTMENT REPORT

1929

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CITY *of* EDMONTON

ALBERTA

HEALTH DEPARTMENT REPORT

1929

Members of the Local Board of Health

Doctor R. B. Leitch, Chairman; Doctor Harold Orr, Alderman J. W. Findlay

Ex-Officio Members

His Worship Mayor Bury; Dr. T. H. Whitelaw (Jan. to June)
R. B. Jenkins, M.D., D.P.H. (from August)
A. W. Haddow, Esq., City Engineer
S. Main, Secretary

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	R. B. Jenkins, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health (resigned) Jan. to June	Dr. T. H. Whitelaw
Chief Health Officer	S. Main
Health Inspector	R. T. Anderson
Chief Sanitary Inspector	W. R. Graham
Sanitary Inspector	J. H. Blackburn
Sanitary Inspector (resigned)	G. Howland
Sanitary Inspector	A. P. Methuen
Sanitary Inspector (temporary)	Geo. MacKee
Sanitary Inspector	J. Dill Williams
Chief Food Inspector	J. H. Burnet, V.S.
Food Inspector	T. E. Lord
Milk Inspector and Chemist	H. C. Graham, B.A.
Dairy Inspector	C. Ellinger
Chief Public Health Nurse	Miss M. Griffith, R.N.
Public Health Nurse	Miss S. C. Christensen, R.N.
Accountant	Miss B. B. Murray
Stenographer (resigned)	Mrs. Perraton-Crook
Stenographer	Miss A. Kellas

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ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The Local Board of Health and City Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

A summary of the health conditions in the City and of the activities of the various branches of the Health Department will be found in the following tables and reports.

VITAL STATISTICS

There is nothing unusual to note in regard to the general death rate. An analysis of the deaths as shown in the table on the chief causes of death reminds one of the serious problem presented by cancer and diseases of the hart, both of which it is believed are in some degree subjct to control—to a degree which would demand the extension of the scope of our work. It is hoped that in the near future at least a special diagnostic service will be established.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There was an increase in the number of cases of communicable diseases, which was largely due to greater numbers of cases of Whooping Cough, Mumps, Measles, and Chickenpox. Scarlet Fever also showed an increase which in part at least is believed to have been due to the mildness of the type present. Undoubtedly numerous mild cases have escaped notice during the most infectious stage. It is gratifying to see the continued reduction in Diphtheria. The wide use of toxoid is certainly responsible for much of this reduction.

It is proposed to arrange during the coming year, for depots in various parts of the City, where physicians may obtain certain diagnostic aids such as Diphtheria swabs, Widal outfits, etc. The supply of curative and prophylactic sera and vaccines has been made more accessible to the public through the establishment by the Provincial Board, of depots at the Royal Alexandra Hospital and the University Hospital. The two mentioned are additional to those already in operation at the Provincial Laboratory and the Civic Block.

An effort towards the control of tuberculosis in Edmonton has been started by the Kinsmen's Club of Edmonton and the Provincial Department of Health. A diagnostic clinic has been established and in the beginning it was held at fortnightly intervals, but the work became so heavy that it was found necessary to hold the clinic for two days instead of one. This is conducted by one or other of the Medical staff of the Central Alberta Sanatorium. The purpose of the Clinic is to provide a consultation service and the following-up of patients of this district who have been discharged from the Sanatorium. The field work here is carried on by Miss Davidson, R.N., who is engaged by the Kinsmen's Club. These efforts are exceedingly valuable to the patient and in the protection of the public, but there is another aspect of the situation that requires attention—the contacts, potential cases and therefore potential sources of danger to the public. Miss Davidson gives as much attention as she can to this side of the problem but her district is large and the funds and facilities at her disposal are limited.

CHILD WELFARE AND MATERNAL WELFARE

The infant death rate shows a continued improvement which has been evident since the inception of this branch. The rate 47.07 compares very favorably with other cities, but it has not reached the minimum. An analysis of infant deaths that have occurred in Edmonton during the past ten years shows that more than one-third of these deaths are due to causes over which we have considerable control. It is in this group in which the greatest improvement has been shown and it is to this group that we should direct the major part of our efforts. There were 8 maternal deaths giving a rate of 4.74. Five of these deaths were due to puerperal septicaemia, a condition

which is in a large measure preventable. It is hoped that increased activity in pre-natal welfare work will be reflected favorably in the lowering of infant and maternal death rates.

In the interests of the school child it is suggested that the Board exercise its prerogative and require the periodical inspection of schools.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, HOUSING, SWIMMING POOLS, ETC.

Increasing attention is being given to the welfare of workers. At least two of the department stores have engaged physicians and the inspectors from this department are giving considerable time to the reduction of health hazards in our industrial plants.

In connection with housing, frequent inspections are made of the rooming houses where as a rule there is considerable scope for improvement, especially as to overcrowding and lack of ventilation. In spite of the difficulties so frequently presented by differences in language and racial habits, conditions are becoming better.

Samples of water are taken at intervals from the Municipal, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. swimming pools to determine the bacterial content. The water is also tested to see that chlorination is adequate. There seems to be some justification for the reports that there has been a spread of skin disease affecting the feet of bathers. The spread apparently is due to contamination of the walks and dressing room floors, etc., with certain fungi. In view of this condition and in view of the ever present possibility of the spread of other communicable diseases where opportunities of contact are so numerous it appears advisable that there should be definite regulations pertaining to the condition of the water, floors, dressing rooms, etc., and to the management of the bathers.

Daily tests are made at the Provincila Laboratory of city water for the presence of colon bacilli, the presence of which indicates unfavorable contamination. In addition to this routine examination, special samples are submitted from various parts of the city. (See Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.) Private wells and small local supplies of water are kept under supervision.

Yours truly,
R. B. JENKINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE

	1929	1928
Salaries	$28,174.71	$28,149.31
Printing, Postage and Stationery	1,487.25	354.12
Transportation	3,767.67	3,325.71
Telephones	219.20	207.40
Miscellaneous	316.38	294.19
Uniforms	243.42	206.13
Disinfection and Quarantine	383.14	106.96
Cow and Dairy Inspection	67.19	149.47
Burial of Paupers	120.00	138.00
Ambulance	1,076.08	933.26
	$35,855.04	$33,864.55

REVENUE

Inspection Fees	$ 318.25	$ 374.00
Ambulance Fees	791.70	370.00
	1,109.95	744.00
Balance Cost of Operation	$34,745.00	$33,121.00

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of City, including 1,000 acres of water	26,520 acres
Population (1929 census)	74,298
Persons per acre of land	2.91
Natural increase of population	1,027
Births, excluding Stillbirths	2,294
Births, city parentage only	1,650
Births, rate per 1,000 population	22.22
Stillbirths	39
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 births	23.90
Deaths, excluding Stillborn	979
Deaths, citizens only	623
Deaths, rate per 1,000 population	8.38
Deaths, under one year of age	160
Deaths, city parentage only	109
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births city 66	~~[illegible]~~
Marriages	1,414
Marriages, rate per 1,000 population	19.1
Number of Deaths from Childbirth	8
Maternal Mortality, rate per 1,000 births	4.74

VITAL STATISTICS BY MONTHS

BIRTHS—City	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total
Parentage	145	125	138	157	163	143	131	141	124	138	119	126	1650
Out of Town	52	45	59	45	32	59	62	58	46	55	61	65	644

Rate per 1000 of population per annum—City 22.22 excluding stillbirths; gross 30.88

DEATHS	60	54	58	65	58	58	38	35	35	53	49	60	623

Rate per 1000 of population per annum—8.38

MARRIAGES	101	101	95	102	99	93	170	157	99	138	144	115	1414

Rate per 1000 of population per annum—19.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Population	74,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000
Births, exclusive of Stillborn	2,294	2,144	1,934	1,857	1,936
Rate per 1,000 population	31	30.63	29	28.35	29.7
Deaths, exclusive of Stillborn	623	609	482	535	454
Rate per 1,000 population	8.38	8.7	7.2	8.23	7
Marriages	1,414	1,359	1,115	1,093	977
Rate per 1,000 population	19.1	19.4	16.6	17	15
Infant Deaths, city cases	109	117	98	130	106
Infant Deaths, from out of town	51	21	14	26	30
Total Infant Deaths	160	138	112	156	136
Rate per 1,000 living Births (city cases only)	66 ~~[illegible]~~	54.1	50.67	70	54.8

BIRTHS REGISTERED, CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1929

Month	Total Births	Born in Hospital	Born in Private Homes	City Parents	Outside Parents
January	202	164	38	145	57
February	170	134	36	125	45
March	197	142	55	138	59
April	202	159	43	157	45
May	195	154	41	163	32
June	202	171	31	143	59
July	193	161	32	131	62
August	199	158	41	141	58
September	170	137	33	124	46
October	193	145	48	138	55
November	180	153	27	119	61
December	191	138	53	126	65
Total	2,294	1,816	478	1,650	644
		2,294		2,294	

CAUSE OF DEATHS

1—General Diseases:

Class No.		Total
7	Measles	12
8	Scarlet Fever	2
9	Whooping Cough	4
10	Diphtheria	3
11	Influenza	31
16c	Dysentery	2
21	Erysipelas	5
22	Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
23	Lethargic Encephalitis	1
24	Meningococcus Meningitis	5
25	Chickenpox	1
31/37	Tuberculosis	36
38	Syphilis	3
41	Purulent infection, septicaemia	4

2—Other General Diseases:

44	Cancer of Stomach and Liver	23
45	Cancer of Peritoneum, intenstines, rectum	10
46	Cancer of Female Genital organs	4
47	Cancer of Breast	7
48	Cancer of Skin	2
49	Cancer of Unspecified Organs	16
50	Benign Tumors—not returned as malignant	4
52	Chronic Rheumatism	1
56	Rickets	3
57	Diabetes Mellitus	15
58a	Pernicious Anaemia	2
60a	Exophthalmic Goitre	5
60b	Other Diseases of Thyroid Gland	1
65a	Leukaemia	2
66b	Acute Alcoholism	2
66c	Chronic Alcoholism	1
69c	Purpura haemorrhagica	1

3—Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense:

71	Simple Meningitis	6
73	Syringomyelia	1
74a	Apoplexy	10
74b	Cerebral Hemorrhage	10
74c	Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism	1
78	Epilepsy	3
80	Infantile Convulsions	1
83	Softening of the Brain	1
84	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	6
86a	Diseases of the Ear	3
86b	Diseases of the Mastoid Process	1

4—Diseases of the Circulatory System:

87	Pericarditis	2
88	Acute Endocarditis	5
89	Angina Pectoris	4
90a	Chronic Valvular Disease of Heart	8
90b	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	3
90d	Chronic Endocarditis	4
90e	Chronic Myocarditis	25
90f	Other Diseases of the Heart	7
91a	Aneurysm	2
91b	Arteriosclerosis	30
91c	Other Diseases of the Arteries	1
92	Embolism and Thrombosis	2
93	Diseases of the Veins	1

5—Diseases of the Respiratory System:

97	Diseases of the Nasal Fossae and their annexa	1
99b	Bronchitis (Chronic)	2
99c	Not otherwise defined under 5 years of age	1
100a	Broncho Pneumonia	27
101a	Lobar Pneumonia	28
101b	Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	2
102	Pleurisy	3
103	Congestion and Haemorrhagic Infarct of the Lung	3
105	Asthma	1
107c	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1

6—Diseases of the Digestive System:

109b	Diseases of the Tonsils and Pharynx	2
111a	Ulcer of the Stomach	4
111b	Ulcer of the Duodenum	6
112	Other Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	1
113	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 1 year)	15
116c	Diseases due to other Intestinal Parasites (Nematodes)	1
117	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8
118a	Hernia	3
123	Biliary Calculi	2
124	Other Diseases of the Liver	3
126	Peritonitis without specified cause	1

7—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genitourinary System and Annexa:

128	Acute Nephritis (under 10 years of age)	1
129	Chronic Nephritis including unspecified 10 years and over	28
131	Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa	1
134a	Diseases of the Urethra, urinary abscess, etc.	1
135	Diseases of the Prostate	4
138	Salpingitis and Pelvic Abscess	2
139	Benign Tumors of the Uterus	2
141	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	4

8—The Puerperal State:

143b	Ectopic Gestation	1
145e	(Rupture of Uterus) Accident of labour	1
146	Puerperal Septicaemia	5
148	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	1

9—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue:

151	Gangrene	1

11—Malformations:

159	Congenital Malformations:—	
a	Hydrocephalus	1
b	Congenital Malformation of Heart	7
c	Others under this title	6

12—Early Infancy:

160	Congenital Debility. Icterus and Sclerema	4
161a	Premature Birth	36
161b	Injury at Birth	5
162	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	2

13—Old Age:

164	Senility	6

14—External Causes:

165	Suicide by solid or liquid poisons	2
166	Suicide by corrosive substances	3
168	Suicide by hanging or strangulation	3
169	Suicide by drowning	1
170	Suicide by firearms	1
173	Suicide by crushing	1
177	Other acute accidental poisonings	1
179	Accidental burns	1
180	Accidental mechanical suffocation	3
182	Accidental drowning	1
183	Accidental Traumatism by firearms	1
185	Accidental Traumatism by fall	5
186	Accidental Traumatism in mines	1
187a	Accidental Traumatism by machines	2
188a	Other crushings	5
188c	Automobile accidents	3
188e	Injury by other vehicles	1
196	Other accidental electric shocks	1
197	Homicide by firearms	1
202	Other external violence (cause specified)	1

13 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

			% of Total Deaths
43- 49	Cancer	62	9.95
87- 90	Diseases of the Heart	58	9.31
100-101	Pneumonia	57	9.15
160-163	Diseases of Early Infancy	47	7.54
165-202	External Causes	43	6.90
31- 37	Tuberculosis	36	5.78
11-	Influenza	31	4.98
128-129	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	29	4.66
74- 75	Apoplexy, Paralysis	21	3.37
113-114	Diarrhoea	15	2.41
159-	Malformation	14	2.25
117-	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	1.28
143-148	The Puerperal State	8	1.28
		429	68.86

Class	Causes of Death by Sex, Age and Nationality	Male	Female	Under 1 Day	Under 1 Week	Under 1 Month	Total Under 1 Month	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Under 1 Year	1-6 Years	7-15 Years	16 and Over	Total Deaths	Canada	British	U. S. A.	Foreign	Not Stated
1.	General Diseases	55	55	....	....	..	....	2	4	2	4	12	15	7	76	110	36	43	8	21	2
2.	General Diseases not included in above	46	53	....	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1	2	93	99	26	50	8	13	2
3.	Diseases of Nervous System and of Organs of Special Sense	31	12	....	....	..	....	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	35	43	12	20	3	6	2
4.	Diseases of Circulatory System	51	43	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	2	91	94	31	43	6	11	3
5.	Diseases of Respiratory System	46	23	....	....	..	....	9	2	1	1	13	7	3	46	69	17	28	5	16	3
6.	Diseases of Digestive System	29	17	....	....	2	2	3	5	3	..	13	3	1	29	46	14	15	4	11	2
7.	Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System and Annexia	15	28	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	42	43	8	21	5	8	1
8.	The Puerperal State	....	8	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	8	8	1	4	1	2	..
9.	Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1	1	....	1	..	....	..
10.	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	....	....																		
11.	Malformations	7	7	3	3	2	8	2	2	..	..	12	1	1	..	14	5	7	..	1	1
12.	Early Infancy	25	22	23	14	4	41	6	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	47	19	11	8	9	..
13.	Old Age	5	1	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	6	6	....	3	..	3	..
14.	External Causes	29	14	....	....	..	....	1	2	..	..	3	5	4	31	43	10	15	2	14	2
15.	Ill Defined	....	....																		
	Total	340	283	26	18	8	52	25	18	7	7	109	35	21	458	623	179	261	50	115	18

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Two thousand, seven hundred (2,700) Child Welfare Visits, one hundred and fifty-five (155) Home Visits, and ninety-three (93) Pre-Natal Visits were paid.

Table showing classification of the disabilities found is appended.

One hundred and nine (109) babies under one year of age have died. Table showing infant mortality appended.

Investigation were made into 46 Neo-Natal deaths, regarding pre-natal care.

Three (3) had pre-natal care for 8 months.
Three (3) had pre-natal care for 7 months.
Three (3) had pre-natal care for 6 months.
Ten (10) had pre-natal care for 5 months.
Two (2) had pre-natal care for 4 months.
Three (3) had pre-natal care for 3 months.
Five (5) had pre-natal care for 2 months.
Six (6) had pre-natal care for 1 month.
Eleven (11) had no pre-natal care.

Investigations were made into all other city cases as to home conditions and feedings from birth to time of death.

During the past year twenty-two (22) of the babies which attended the Child Welfare Clinic have died.

Nine (9) attended one (1) clinic.
Four (4) attended two (2) clinics.
Five (5) attended three (3) clinics.
One (1) attended four (4) clinics.
One (1) attended seven (7) clinics. Died outside city.
One (1) attended twelve (12) clinics.
One (1) attended fourteen (14) clinics.

Causes of Death Were as Follows:

Broncho Pneumonia	6
Acute Gastro Enteritis	5
Lobar Pneumonia	1
Mongolian	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1
Appendicitis	1
Staphylococcus Meningitis	1
Malnutrition	1
Metastasis	1
Accidental Strangulation	1
Bronchitis with abscess of lung	1
Out of city case	1
	22

Report of Child Welfare Clinics

Clinics held during the year	99
Babies in attendance	3941
Pre-school in attendance	679
Total number in attendance	4620
Average attendance	48
New babies admitted	711
New pre-schools admitted	174
Babies referred to family doctor	61
Pre-school referred to family doctor	28
Pre-natal cases enrolled	49

The object of the Provincial Child Welfare Clinic is to keep well babies well, and with this in view two Baby Clinics are held each week.

One of the following pediatricians has been in attendance at each clinic, Dr. F. J. Folinsbee, Dr. D. B. Leitch and Dr. Folinsbee Newell. Advice is given as to feedings. In cases where babies are found to be in need of medical attention, the mothers are referred to their own doctor, in cases of poverty to the Out Door Clinic.

The principal work of the nurses has been to attend the Clinics and follow up the cases, by visiting the homes to instruct and encourage the mothers in the care of their children and to see the advice received at the clinic is properly carried out.

Hearty co-operation was given at all times by the Victorian Order of Nurses by whom many mothers are advised to attend the clinic.

Through the generosity of various charitable organizations in the city, many needy families have been supplied with clothing during the year.

DISABILITIES CLASSIFIED

	Babies	Pre School Age	Adults
Infectious Disease			
Whooping Cough	8	7	0
Measles	5	5	..
Broncho Pneumonia	1	..	.
Chickenpox	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..
Erysipelas	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	1
Diseases of the Eye			
Conjunctivitis	17	1	0
Strabismus	8	5	..
Stye	1	1	..
Granulated Eyelids	..	1	..
Lymph Glands			
Glands	2	..	..
Enlarged Tonsils	2	73	..
Enlarged Adenoids	1	66	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands	..	29	..
T.B. Glands	..	1	..
Parasites			
Scabies	5	3	..
Insect Bite	1	..	..
Worms	..	4	..
Ringworm	..	1	..
Endocrin Gland			
Cretin	2	..	..
Mongolian	2	1	..
Mental Defective	..	1	..
Enlarged Thyroid Glands	..	..	1
Genito Urinary System			
Phimosis	51	10	..
Urethral Ulcer	10	..	..
Enuresis	..	5	..
T.B. Kidney	..	..	1
Nervous System			
Hypertonia	1	..	..
Paraplegia	1	..	.
Neuritis	..	..	1
Neuralgia	..	..	1
Glandular Condition			
Mastitis	1	1	1
Vascular			
Hematoma	2	..	..
Varicose Veins	..	..	2

	Babies	Pre School Age	Adults
Skin Muscle Bone and Joints			
Eczema	70	5	..
Impetigo	17	9	..
Interigo	33	1	..
Burns	5	1	..
Miliaria	21	..	..
Seborrhea	3	..	..
Wryneck	2	..	..
Inguinal Hernia	12	1	..
Fracture of Clavicle	1	..	..
Umbilical Hernia	47	1	..
Dislocation Right Hip	..	1	..
Infectious Condition			
Otitis Media	21	16	..
Infected Finger	2	..	.
Furunculosis	1	..	..
Stomatitis	1	..	..
Rheumatism	..	..	1
Tonsilitis	..	2	2
Abscess on Abdomen	..	1	..
Metabolism			
Anaemia	6	1	..
Rickets	7	3	..
Malnutrition	2	2	..
Scurvy	1	..	.
Acrodynia	1	..	.
Carious Teeth	..	5	..
Digestive System			
Diarrhoea	65	1	..
Thrush	14	..	..
Anorexia	4	10	..
Merycism	1	..	..
Pyloric Spasms	1	..	..
Stomatitis	..	5	..
Respiratory System			
Bronchitis	2	2	..
Asthma	1	..	..
Congenital Condition			
Tongue Tie	6	..	..
Congenital Heart	3	..	..
Nevus	3	..	..
Cleft Palate	1	..	..
Club Feet	1	..	..
Other Conditions			
Jaundice	2	..	..
Prolapse of Rectum	1	..	..
Heart Disability	..	..	1

INFANT MORTALITY, 1929

		CAUSE	By Season													By Age									
			Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Under 1 Day	Under 1 Week	Under 1 Mth.	1-3 Mths.	4-6 Mths.	6-9 Mths.	10-12 Mths.	Total City	Total Outside	Total All Cases
1	7	Measles	1	..	2	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	3	....	....	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	4
	9	Whooping Cough	..	....	....	2	..	....	..	1	....	....	.	....	3	....	....	..	1	....	1	1	3	2	5
	11d	Influenza with Pneumonia	1	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	..	1	....	1
	16c	Dysentery	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	1	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	..	.	1	....	1
	21	Erysipelas	....	..	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	..	1	1	1	2
	24	Meningitis, Meningococcic	....	1	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	..	..	1	....	1
	31	Tuberculosis	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	....	1	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	....	1	..	..	1	....	1
	38	Syphilis	....	1	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	....	1	..	.	1	1	2
2	56	Rickets	....	....	1	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	.	..	....	1	..	1	2	....	2
	69c	Purpura Haemorrhagica	....	....	..	1	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	..	....	.	..	..	1	....	1
3	71a	Meningitis, Simple	....	1	1	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	4	....	....	..	1	2	..	1	4	....	4
	80	Convulsions	....	....	1	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	....	..	1	..	1	....	1
	86a	Disease of the Ear	....	....	.	....	.	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	.	1	....	1
5	100a	Broncho Pneumonia	1	....	1	2	2	3	..	....	....	....	1	2	12	....	....	..	5	5	1	1	12	2	14
	101a	Lobar Pneumonia	..	....	1	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	.	..	1	....	1
6	113	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	1	1	....	..	1	..	....	2	5	1	....	13	....	....	2	3	5	3	..	13	8	21
11	159a	Congenital hydrocephalus	....	..	1	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	..	1	....	..	..	1	....	1
	159b	Cong. Ma'formation of Heart	....	1	1	....	.	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	7	3	2	1	....	1	.	..	7	3	10
	159c	Spina Bifida	....	....	....	....	..	....	.	....	....	2	1	1	4	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	4	4	8
12	160	Congenital Debility	....	....	1	....	..	....	1	..			..	2	4	1	1	1	1	....	..	..	4	4	8
	161a	Prematurity	2	2	5	2	1	3	..	5	3	3	3	7	36	20	10	2	2	2	..	..	36	11	47
	161b	Injury at Birth	....	1	2	..	1	....	..	....	....	1	..	....	5	2	2	1	....	....	..	..	5	2	7
	162	Atelectasis	..	....	....	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	..	....	2	1	1	..	....	.	..	..	2	3	5
14	180	Accidental Death	1	....	....	1	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	....	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
	202	Suffocation—golf tee in throat	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	....	1
		Other Causes																						8	8
		City	8	8	18	10	6	10	3	8	6	11	8	13	109	28	17	8	18	23	9	6	109	51	160
		Outside Cases	4	6	5	6	3	4	2	3	4	10		4	51	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	....
		Total	12	14	23	16	9	14	5	11	10	21	8	17	160	....	....	..	....	....	..	.	....	....	....

PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED (ALL TYPES OF ILLNESS) DURING 1929

	General Hospital	Grace Hospital	Misericordia Hospital	University Hospital	Royal Alexandra Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Totals
No. of Hospital Beds	200	27	175	200	250	100	952
Patients admitted	4,208	300	2,987	1,896	7,483	833	17,707
Births	376	110	606	0	686	0	1,777
Deaths	130	10	87	79	279	39	624
Patients residents	2,126	167	1,963	972	5,576	662	11,466
Patients non-residents	2,082	133	1,024	924	1,907	171	6,141
No. of Hospital days	54,628	5,896	43,862	66,640	94,311	18,164	283,501

CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE BY AGES 1929

	Sex M	Sex F	0-1	1-5	6-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	Over 60	Totals
Smallpox	3	3	..	..	2	1	1	2	....	6
Diphtheria	12	18	..	12	6	7	4	1	....	30
Scarlet Fever	151	193	2	64	154	91	30	3	....	344
An. Poliomyelitis	1	1	.	...	2	...	....	..	....	2
Meningitis Meningococcic	4	5	1	....	3	2	1	2	....	9
Typhoid	....	4	..	....	1	3	....	..	....	4

CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR 1929 AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1928

	City Cases 1929	City Cases 1928	Imported Cases 1929	Imported Cases 1928
Smallpox	6	20	6	5
Diphtheria	30	42	15	14
Scarlet Fever	344	189	29	24
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Meningococcic)	9	5	2	0
Poliomyelitis	2	5	2	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	0	0
Chickenpox	1438	985	11	6
Measles	1550	1257	11	9
Rubella	9	11	0	1
Mumps	1193	433	3	4
Whooping Cough	806	504	17	19
Typhoid	4	3	6	16
Para-Typhoid	3	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	50	26	47	23
Erysipelas	61	33	19	16
Anthrax	0	1	0	0
Totals	5506	3514	168	148

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, MORBIDITY AND CASE FATALITY RATE 1929

	Jan.	Feb	Mr.	Ap.	My.	Jn.	Jly.	Ag.	Sp.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total City Cases	No. D'hs.	Case fatality Rate
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	1	4	1	6		
Diphtheria	4	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	30	3	10. %
Scarlet Fever	33	22	32	30	46	52	14	17	13	25	37	23	344	2	0.58%
Ant. Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	50. %
Meningitis, Meningococcic	1	5	...	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	5	55.5%
Typhoid	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	4	..	
Paratyphoid	....	....	...	...	.	1		..	....	2	....	....	3	..	
Chickenpox	77	58	32	51	18	13	77	34	32	316	368	262	1438	1	
Measles	635	509	192	59	96	27	14	5	5	3	4	1	1550	12	0.77%
Rubella	3	...	2	...	.	...	1	1	....	2	...	....	9	..	
Mumps	123	131	160	138	93	105	61	36	38	63	99	146	1193	..	
Whooping Cough	25	58	105	95	73	24	126	88	85	30	50	47	806	4	.5%
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	....	2	4	5	8	6	8	8	3	3	1	2	50	28	
Erysipelas	6	5	3	11	4	6	7	2	3	5	3	6	61	5	8.2%
Encephalitis Lethargica	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	
Totals	907	791	532	392	340	238	313	194	185	454	571	490	5506	62	

133 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox and 1,267 were inoculated against Diphtheria. A number of these were done in the Public Schools.

452 visits were made on absentees for non-infectious causes.

Vaccines and sera for prophylactic purposes are supplied free of charge to Medical Practitioners and other authorized persons and may be procured from:—

The Provincial Laboratory.

The Provincial Department of Health.

The City Health Department.

The University Hospital.

The Royal Alexandra Hospital.

Curative remedies are supplied at cost.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

During the year there were admitted 736 patients, discharged 695, died 39, and remaining in hospital at the end of the year, 57.

Hospital days, 19,935—Daily average, 54.6.

Patients Admitted—		Died	Mortality
Scarlet Fever	299	5	2. %
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	1	1	
Scarlet Fever Complications following	3	..	
Diphtheria	41	3	
Diphtheria laryngeal	1	..	7.14%
Diphtheria carriers	3	..	
Post Diphtherectic Paralysis	1	..	
Smallpox	10	..	
Meningitis	13	8	61.5 %
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	..	
Measles	103	7	6.8 %
Measles and various complications	11	..	
Whooping Cough	17	4	23.5 %
Whooping Cough and Mumps	1	..	
Whooping Cough and various complications	6	..	
Mumps	12	..	
Chickenpox	12	..	
Chickenpox and Mastoid following	..	1	
Vincents Angina	1	..	
Acute Laryngitis and Pharyngitis	1	..	
Septic Throat	3	..	
Tonsilitis	6	..	
Quinsy	3	..	
Typhoid	2	..	
Paratyphoid	2	..	
Influenza	5	..	
Erysipelas	71	3	4.22%
Streptococcic infection of face	1	..	
Streptococcic infection of neck	1	..	
Cellulitis	4	1	
Multiple Abscesses	2	..	
Erythema multiforme	1	..	
Herpes Zoster	1	..	
Herpes	1	..	
Ringworm	1	..	
Impetigo	7	..	
Barber's Itch	1	..	
Scabies	11	..	
Serum Rash	1	..	
Pink Eye	1	..	
Tetanus	1	..	
Syphilis	1	..	
Gonorrhea, eyes	2	1	
Gonorrhea, vaginitis	6	..	
Tuberculosis	11	3	27.2 %

Chronic Medical	7	..
Nursing Babies	2	..
Suspects	40	..
Non-infectious	3	..

85% of the Scarlet Fever cases reported in the city were hospitalized.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

	Total Services	Indigent Cases	Fees Collected	Cost of Operation
1927	397	102	$695.50	$ 698.48
1928	287	41	370.10	933.26
1929	445	157	791.70	1,076.08

Mileage travelled was 4,639 at a cost of 13.39c per mile.
Compared with 1928—3,388 at a cost of 18c per mile.

SANITARY INSPECTION

INSPECTIONS—

506 complaints were received from the public, of these 136 were referred to other departments, 77 were unfounded or rectified prior to inspection, 15 were received from other departments. Four were referred to the garbage contractors and three to the Local Board of Health.

For the abatement of nuisances, 3,189 written notices were issued; 3,011 verbal notices, total 6,200.

22,571 inspections were made of public and private premises, 2,174 re-inspections were made.

FOOD INSPECTION—

Restaurants, stores, bake shops, butcher shops and fish dealers, fruit and vegetable dealers, ice cream parlors and candy stores are kept under constant supervision and notifications issued regarding the refrigeration, ventilation, cleanliness of the premises, and care of food products, and instructions issued to employees regarding their personal habits.

LICENSES—

481 licenses were recommended, of these:
10 were granted for bake shops.
30 for restaurants.
24 for butcher shops and fish dealers.
14 for fruit and vegetable vendors.

The others were for bath houses, candy and ice cream parlors, entertainment halls, hairdressing and manicuring, kennels, laundries, lodging houses, pool, billiard and dance halls.

SEWER AND WATER INSTALLATION—

Three hundred and nine notices were issued for the installation of sewer and water. Three parties were proceeded against under By-law 18 dealing with the installation of plumbing. Convictions were secured in each case. Figures from the Building Inspector show that 804 plumbing permits were issued. Of these, 418 were for new buildings, the balance was spread over old buildings and stores. About 30 householders received assistance from the city in plumbing installation during the year. As a result of notices issued by the Department we were successful in having 60 dwellings provided with plumbing. Regarding the old buildings owned by the city on the line of sewer and water, returns from the Land Department show that 26 old buildings were sold last year. Seven of these were demolished and 19 moved to other locations. It would appear that greater improvement may be obtained in this direction during the coming year. Five old dwellings and a work shop on the line of sewer and water on the South Side have been sold for removal this month.

HOUSING SUPERVISION—

Eight hundred and ninety-three inspections were made of hotels and lodging houses. These places of business are kept under constant supervision, suggested improvements and regulations have been placed before the Provincial Board of Health for their approval.

One thousand three hundred and ninety placards were posted dealing with overcrowding; 916 placards were posted in rooming houses and hotels dealing with spitting nuisance.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH SERVICE—

I would suggest for the benefit of all persons employed in grain elevators, warehouse, mattress factories, clothes cleaning establishments, etc., steps should be taken to ascertain what is being done by business firms in the interest of their employees. One comes in contact with people engaged in business places whose physical condition and the conditions under which they work are in great need of improvement. I understand some of the large business firms insist on a medical examination of persons entering their employment. Medical examinations are carried out regularly during their term of service. Printed forms for obtaining the necessary information could be used and the particulars gathered by each inspector in his district. More extensive work under this heading should be carried on by the Department as it would appear that Provincial Factory Inspector's Department cannot give this the attention it requires owing to the small staff employed.

COMFORT STATION SUPERVISION—

These have been under constant supervision of the Inspectors of the Department and no complaints have been received. The only comfort stations in use in the city are in the basement of the Civic Block and in the Market Building. The time has arrived for the providing of an up-to-date comfort station in a central location.

STREET CLEANING—

Some of the citizens are of the opinion that an improvement is required in the system of street cleaning. They object to the practice of the accumulation of street dust and horse manure being permitted to lie on the sides of the principal streets for some time after being swept up. Through the action of the wind this objectionable material is blown through stores and offices and is a source of numerous complaints. Attention has been called to the filthy habit of expectorating on the sidewalks and against the sides of buildings in the business area and it is pointed out that while the streets are regularly flushed nothing is done to flush the sidewalks and to wash down the side of public buildings. It might not be advisable to turn the hose on the walls of some of the old style of buildings as there might be danger of flooding the basements, but it would be possible on the structures of modern design to carry out this work.

SCAVENGING—

Regarding the removal of waste from public buildings and private dwellings. I might say that most of the firms in the business section now receive a daily service. I understand 17 teams are employed in scavenging work on the north side of the river. Three of these are engaged in the removal of trade refuse. Five teams are employed on the South Side. The apartment blocks all over the city receive service twice weekly. I am of the opinion that the time has come for a more frequent scavenging system; the placing of seven extra teams might meet this demand. The city engineer could perhaps give some information in this direction. With regard to the condition of the lanes, I wish to point out that refuse is thrown out carelessly by house-holders and in a large number of cases it is impossible for the inspectors to place the responsibility on the guilty party. I would suggest with a view to keeping the lanes in a sanitary and presentable condition it would be advantageous to have some men working on them, their work to be along the lines of the men who are engaged in street cleaning. The lanes in my opinion require as much attention as the streets. The Spring Clean-up Campaign was commenced on the 6th of May and carried on until the 28th. Splendid co-operation was received from the citizens. Total number of loads removed from both the North and South Sides amounted to 1,218. Complaints regarding scavenging or garbage disposal

are investigated by the Inspectors of the Department and referred to the City Engineer for the necessary action.

PLUMBING INSPECTION—

Inspection of old plumbing fixtures is one of the regular duties of the Inspectors of the Department who issue notices for the repairs where necessary.

WATER SUPPLY—

Special attention has been given during the past year, regarding the water supply throughout the city. Thirty-three samples of water were obtained and submitted to the Provincial Bacteriologist for examination. Ten of these samples were taken from city water. One sample of city water proved suspicious and one positive. The conditions existing in the city mains at these points were remedied by flushing the mains. Twenty-three samples of water were taken from springs and wells; 8 were condemned and ordered to be filled in. The owners of the other wells were supplied with copies of instructions issued by the Provincial Board of Health dealing with the cleaning of wells and the treating of the water.

Twenty-eight applications were received for the installation of yard hydrants; 22 were granted.

PROSECUTIONS—

Number of Prosecutions, 16.

Breaches of By-law 9, section 38, depositing of garbage and offensive material, 4.

Breaches of By-law 18, installation of plumbing, 3.

Breaches of By-law 11, section 27, transporting food products without the same being properly covered, 1.

Breaches of By-law 9, section 62, dealing with overcrowding in rooming houses, 5.

Breaches of Section 122, sub-section 12 dealing with vermin in rooming houses, 3.

Number cautioned	2
Number remanded	1
Number assessed costs of court	3
Number fined	7
Case adjourned	1
Case withdrawn	2
	16

DAIRY INSPECTION

Five hundred and fifty-one (551) applications for dairy licenses were received, four hundred and fourteen (414) of which come under my report as follows:

		Totals	Granted	Refused	In Abeyance
Local and within 15 mile radius of city (Milk)		311	291	2	18
Beaumont District	Cream	10	10	0	0
Calmar District	"	1	1	0	0
Cardiff District	"	1	1	0	0
Deville District	"	1	1	0	0
Gwynne District	"	1	1	0	0
Leduc District	"	23	23	0	0
Millet District	"	31	29	0	2
Morinville District	"	5	5	0	0
St. Albert District	"	13	11	1	1
Spruce Grove District	"	2	2	0	0
Stony Plain District	"	3	3	0	0
Tofield Distrcit	"	1	0	1	0
Villeneuve District	"	4	4	0	0
Volmer District	"	1	1	0	0
Wetaskiwin District	"	6	5	1	0
		414	388	5	21

Nine (9) licenses were temporarily suspended during the year. Number of inspections made, 1,450.

During an outbreak of smallpox in the Millet district last spring, attention was given by this department as to how quarantine was being carried out by licensed dairymen whose families were affected.

In the re-organization of dairy inspection work during the latter part of the year, more time than usual was perforce taken up in office work.

Owing to the dryness of the weather and consequent scarcity of grass in the pastures during the past summer, several dairy farmers were wont to graze their cattle along the roadside which led to difficulties in keeping such cattle which are all tuberculin tested properly isolated from untested cattle. The establishment in the Edmonton district of what is known as a restricted area, where all cattle within such area are tuberculin tested, would eliminate this difficulty in isolation. Much progress has been made in the control of bovine tuberculosis which has been carried out under what is known as the Municipal Tuberculosis Order (M.T.O.) as reference to my annual report for 1924 will show, but much greater progress can be made under the restricted area regulations. Such testing has proved to be a sound practical procedure of great importance from an economic standpoint, as well as that of public health, and there is [illegible] reason to believe that the Dominion Government would be favorably disposed to the establishment of a restricted area here. Alberta is the only Province in the Dominion of Canada which has not yet taken advantage of such a facility.

MILK INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1929

During the year there were eight hundred and five (805) samples of retail milk examined for bacteria content. Nine samples were spoiled by spreaders so that no count could be obtained. The official plate counts of the other seven hundred and ninety-six (796) may be summarized as follows:

MONTH	Special	Under 100,000	Under 200,000	Under 300,000	Under 400,000	Under 500,000	Under 1 Million	Over 1 Million	Spreaders	Total
January	21	5	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	32
February	14	10	5	3	0	1	4	0	0	37
March	46	12	10	2	2	2	4	2	1	81
April	51	13	6	3	1	0	2	1	1	78
May	46	12	11	6	5	2	2	2	3	89
June	34	10	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	59
July	40	8	10	4	3	2	7	2	0	76
August	45	7	11	5	1	2	4	0	0	75
September	24	4	4	2	2	1	1	4	0	42
October	56	15	6	5	2	0	0	0	1	85
November	51	14	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	75
December	46	15	4	5	2	0	1	2	1	76
Total	474	125	81	38	22	13	28	15	9	805
Percentage	59.5	15.8	10.2	4.8	2.8	1.6	3.5	1.9		

The percentage of samples giving counts of fifty thousand or less was 59.5 which was not quite so good as the previous year. The other figures are almost identical with the previous year except for a small increase in the two lower grades.

The average butter fat content for the year was 3.48% and the monthly averages varied but little from this all year.

Sediment tests were also run on these samples and occasional tests for the presence of preservatives.

In addition to the above there were seventy-eight (78) special samples other than the regular retail samples examined for bacteria count, fourteen (14) for butter fat and tests were also made for sterility of bottles, etc.

There were two hundred and thirty-five (235) inspections made of licensed premises inside the city, eighty-six (86) places were approved for licenses and five reported against. In addition a great deal of time was given to assisting with the Tuberculin testing of private cows within the city and inspection of the cow barns.

In the month of June we had an epidemic of Scarlet Fever of undiscovered cause but traceable apparently to milk of one of our most careful dairymen. On our advice he immediately started to pasteurize all his milk and the epidemic promptly ceased. This pasteurization has been continued ever since with extremely satisfactory results.

During the year general supervision was given as previously to the sewage disposal work and swimming pool control. Test solutions have been made up regularly as required and samples examined. Two hundred and sixty-seven (267) samples of swimming pool water were taken for examination. The results have been almost uniformly good. We can point with considerable pride to the results obtained in our swimming pools in Edmonton.

FOOD INSPECTION

No. of inspections	10,196

Meat Inspection

Quarters of Beef inspected	13,278
Carcases of Hogs inspected	3,597
Carcases of Mutton inspected	1,724
Carcases of Veal inspected	2,526½

Meats Inspected and Condemned

Carcases of Beef condemned	10
Carcases of Hogs condemned	7
Carcases of Veal condemned	1
Carcases of Beef rejected	1
Carcases of Veal rejected	½
Portions of Mutton condemned	264
Portions of Hogs condemned	326
Portions of Mutton condemned	284

Foodstuffs Condemned

Beef	10,469
Pork	6,549
Mutton	1,220
Veal	45
Fish	579½
Fowl	132
Fruit	19,663
Vegetables	614
Bread (50 Loaves)	62
Flour	914
Ice Cream (4 gals.)	20
Butter	2
Eggs (87 doz.)	130½
Meat Pies (200)	50
Canned Goods	7,370
Sundries	362
	48,182 lbs.

PROSECUTIONS—

A baker was fined costs of the Court for making bread for sale less than 20 ozs.

A baker was fined $5.00 costs for smoking whilst removing bread from the oven.

266 Grocery and Confectionery stores were visited and inquiries made and instructions given re method of handling milk.

15 loaves were seized for being short weight.

SAMPLES OF FOODSTUFFS SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—

One sample of fresh Halibut. Result— Some infectious disease, the nature of which is not clear.

One sample of chocolate coating. Result—No paraffin present.

One sample of frozen custard. Result—No preservatives present.

One sample of Hamburger. Result—Sample contained no preservatives.

One sample of French Drained Cherries. Result—Cherries were decidedly sour and in a condition of fermentation.

One sample of Lobster Paste. Result—Sample showed evidence of decomposition, and metal on inside of container was corroded to a considerable extent.

One sample of bread. Result—Bread contained no adulterants.

One sample of bread. Result—Spots of foreign material in bread. Were apparently fine cut cigarette tobacco.

One sample of Baking Powder. Result—Containers were damaged by fire, but contents were not found to be damaged, the strength of Carbon Dioxide being satisfactory.